

BAZOVSKIY, Igor'

[Reliability: theory and practice] Nadezhnost': teoriia i
praktika. Moskva, Mir, 1965. 373 p. (MIRA 19:1)

Bazovskiy, V. N.

124-1957-10-11468

Translations from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 10, p 42. (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kondryakov, I. K., Bazovskiy, V. N.

TITLE: Calculation of a Transmission System for a Reverse-motion Indicator Drum for a Rotary-diaphragm Compressor (Raschet sistemy perekhodchi reversivnogo dvizheniya barabana indikatora dlya vydeleniya inditsirovaniya rotatsionnogo plastinchatogo kompressora)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. obshchetechn. kafedr., Leningr. tekhnol. in-t kholodil'n. prom-sti, 1956, Vol 12, pp 211-222

ABSTRACT: Transmission systems for rotary-compressor indicators, which are based on the principle of a cam with an additional return coil spring, have the disadvantage that the return coil spring may distort the indicator diagram. In this connection a cam system is considered without a return spring wherein the movement of the drum is accomplished by a spring located inside the indicator drum. A modified scheme of the transmission from the compressor shaft to the indicator drum is proposed. Several questions dealing with the calculation of the geometric parameters of similar transmission elements are discussed. The general problem of the selection of the cam profile is solved in its entirety.

Card 1/2

BAZOVSKIY V. N.

SOV/124-58-4-3987

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 4, p 45 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kondryakov, I. K., Bazovskiy, V. N.

TITLE: The Variation of the Inter-vane Chamber Volume of a Rotary-type Expansion Engine as a Function of the Angle of Rotation (Zavisimost' ob'yema mezhplastinchatoy kamery ot ugla poverota rotora rasshiritel'noy mashiny rotatsionnogo tipa)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. tekhnol. in-t kholodil'n. prom-sti, 1957,
Vol 13, pp 135-139

ABSTRACT: The authors offer formulas for the determination of the volume of the inter-vane chamber of a rotary-type expansion engine. The formulas are based on the angle of the rotor rotation. The vanes may be located radially or at an angle. The cross section of the cylinder is formed by two non-concentric semicircumferences. Bibliography: 2 references.

1. Rotating structures--Mathematical analysis V. D. Sokolov
2. Turbines--Performance

Card 1/1

BAZOYEV, M.

For safe working methods. Mor. flot 25 no.8:30-31 Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Starshiy inzh. po tekhnike bezopasnosti Chernomorskogo
parokhodstva.

BAZROV, B.M.

Increase in the precision of part shapes machined on lathes.
Stan. i instru. 36 no.1:16-20 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

GADZAOV, V.K. (Ordzhonikidze, ul. TSagolova, d.1.kv.1); BAZROV, V.B.

Some data on everyday accidents in adults. Ortop., travm. i protez.
25 no.1:54-55 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz stantsii skoroy i neotlozhnoy pomoshchi (glavnnyy vrach -
V.K.Gadzaov) goroda Ordzhonikidze.

POLICZER, Miklos, dr.; BAZSO, Emma, dr.; MARTON, Mihaly, dr.

Disorders associated with increased thyroid uptake and storage capacity
of I-131. Orv. hetil. 103 no.20:930-933 20 My '62.

l. Fovarosi VIII ker. Tanacs V. B. Balassa Janos Korhas, II sz.
Belosztaly.

(THYROID GLAND metab) (IODINE metab)

POLICZER, M.; MOUSSONG-KOVACS, Erzsabet; BAZSO, Erna; MARTON, M.

Electroencephalographic and neuropsychiatric studies in hyperthyroidism. Acta med. Acad. sci. Hung. 19 no.3:257-270 '63

I. Innere Abteilung (Chefarzt: Dr. M.Policzer) des Delassa Krankenhaus und Psychiatrische Klinik (Direktor: Prof.Dr. J.Rymer) der Medizinischen Universität, Budapest.

*

POLICZER, Miklos, dr.; MOUSSONG-KOVACS, Erzsebet, dr.; BAZSO, Emma, dr.;
MARTON, Mihaly, dr.

EEG and the neuropsychiatric examination of patients with
hyperthyroidism. Orv. hetil. 104 no.48:2261-2266 1 D '63.

1. Fovarosi VIII ker. Tanacs V. B. Balassa Janos Korhas, II
Belostaly es Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Psychiatrai
Klinika.

(HYPERTHYROIDISM) (GOITER, EXOPHTHALMIC)
(NEUROLOGIC MANIFESTATIONS) (THYROID FUNCTION TESTS)
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY) (BASAL METABOLISM)
(PSYCHIATRY)

POLICZER, Miklos, dr.; MARTON, Mihaly, dr.; BAZSO, Emma, dr.

I-131 therapy in hyperthyroidism. (Observation of 117 cases).
Orv. hetil. 106 no.19:877-881 9 My '65

1. Fovarosi VIII. ker. Tanacs VB., Balassa Janos Korhaz, II.
Belgyogyaszati Osztaly (feorvos: Policzer, Miklos, dr.).

JAKUBOWSKI, Sylwester; dr. med.; BAZYLCZUK, Lech; LABUSZEWSKI, Ryszard

Lesions of the tendons of the hand in rheumatoid patients.
Reumatologia (Warsz) 3 no.1:35-42 '65.

1. Z I Oddzialu Urazowo-Ortopedycznego Miejskiego Szpitala
Chirurgii Urazowej w Warszawie (Ordynator: dr. med. S.
Jakubowski) i z Wojewodzkiej Przychodni Reumatologicznej w
Warszawie (Dyrektor: dr. med. H. Znajewska-Zarembina).

POLICZER, M., dr.; MARTON, M.; BAZSO, Emma

On the I-131 treatment of hyperthyroidism. Acta med. acad. sci.
Hung. 21 no.1:59-77 '65.

I. II. Medizinische Abteilung (Chefarzt: Dr. M. Policzer) des
Balassa-Krankenhauses, Budapest.

GELEJI, Sandor, akademikus, osztalytitkari; BOGNAR, Geza, akademikus; BENEDIKT, Otto, akademikus; MAJOR, Mathe, lev.tag.; SZIGETI, Gyorgy, akademikus; BAN, Tamas; HEVASI, Biula, Elnok; BAZSO, Imre, lev. tag.

1. Report on the work of the Section of Technical Sciences to the 1960 General Meeting of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; also, remarks by G.Bognar and others. Muzsaki kozl MTA 27 no.1/2:1-34 '60. (EEAI 10:4)

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia, Muzsaki Tudomanyok Osztalya (for Geleji, Bognar, Benedikt, Major Szigeti, Hevesi)
(Hungarian Academy of Sciences)
(Hungary--Technology)

TAKACS, I.; URI, J.; BAZSO, J.; SARDY, L.

Experimental basis of the therapeutic use of quinine-penicillin.
Acta physiol. hung. 11(Suppl):104-105 1957.

I. Frauenklinik und Pharmakologisches Institut der Medizinischen
Universitat und Arzneimittelfabrik Hajdusagi Debrecen.

(PENICILLIN
quinine-penicillin, blood absorp. of various prep. (Ger))
(QUININE
same)

BAZSO, J.

TAKACS, Istvan, dr.; URI, Jozsef, dr.; BAZSO, Janos, dr.; SARDY, Lorand

Therapeutic value of quinine-penicillin. Orv. hetil. 98 no.20:
518-522 19 May 57.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati
Klinikajának (igazgató: Arvay, Sándor, dr. egyet. tanár Gyógysszertani
Intézeténél (igazgató: Valyi-Nagy, Tibor, dr. egyet. tanár) es a
Hajdúsági Gyógysszergyár közleménye.

(PENICILLIN

quinine-penicillin, clin. evaluation (Hung)

(QUININE

same)

ARVAY, Sandor; NAGY, Tamas; BAZSO, Janos

Sⁱgnificance of neurotropic stresses in the genesis of malformations.
Acta biol Hung 10 no.3/4:257-272 '60. (EEAI 9:12)

1. Frauenklinik der Medizinischen Universitat, Debrecen (Vorstand:
A.Arvey)
(OVARIES) (CORTISONE) (ADRENALINE)

BAZSO, Janos; GYONGYOSSTY, Andor

Experimental studies on placental Rh-antigens. Kiserletes
Orvostud. 12 no.6:561-566 D '60.

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati
Klinikaja.
(Rh FACTORS)
(PLACENTA)

TAKACS, Istvan, dr.; URI, Jozsef, dr.; BAZSO, Janos, dr.; DOBO, Kalman, dr.

Vaginal candidiasis and its treatment with flavofungin, a new
Hungarian antifungal antibiotic. Orv.hetil. 101 no.44:1569-1570
30 O '60.

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szulezzeti es Nogyogyasszati
Klinika es Gyogyszertani Intezete.
(MONILLIASIS ther)
(VAGINA dis)
(ANTIBIOTICS ther)

LAMPE, Laszlo, dr.; NAGY, Tamas, dr.; BAZSO, Janos, dr.

Clinical significance of hydramnion. Magy. noorv. lap. no. 5:289-300
S '61.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szuleszeti es Nogyogaszati
Klinikajának (igazgató: Arvay Sándor dr. egy. tanár) közleménye.

(HYDRAMNIOS)

DEZSO, Janos (Budapest); BAZSO, Mihaly (Budapest); KUN, Istvan (Budapest)

Forum of innovators. Ujtit lap 15 no.19:30 10 0 '63.

BAZTJA

HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis.

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 39356.

Author : Prahbil, Koresh, Baztja.

Inst : Not given.

Title : A Complexometric Determination of Mercury in Mercury-containing Compounds. II. Determination of Mercury in Inorganic Mercury Compounds.

Orig Pub: Acta pharmac. hung., 1957, 27, No 4-5, 145-151.

Abstract: A complexometric method for determination of bivalent mercury is described in communication I (R Zh Khim., 1958, 7583) and is applied for the analysis of the series of inorganic mercury-containing compounds, which are converted prior to analysis into a form suitable for determination described in the method. Metallic mercury is dissolved in nitric acid. Hydroxycyanide of divalent mercury

Card : 1/2

20

Bazu, D.

USSR/Mathematics - Mapping

Card 1/1 Pub. 127 - 2/12

Authors : Bazu, D.

Title : A note about the mapping of probability spaces

Periodical : Vest. Len. un. ser. mat. fiz. khim. 5, 33-35, May 1955

Abstract : A series of definitions concerning real incidental quantities along the real axis is presented for the purpose of showing that any incidental quantity having a continuous distribution can be mapped upon a discrete stochastic process.

Institution :

Submitted : October 15, 1954

15-57-10-15069

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10,
pp 290-291 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kostyuk, N. S., Bazuk, A. A.

TITLE: Qualitative Indices of Bituminous Peat Extracted by the
Cutting Method (Kachestvennyye pokazateli bituminoznogo
torfa, dobytogo frezernym sposobom)

PERIODICAL: Izv. AN BSSR, ser. fiz.-tekhn. n., 1956, Nr 3, pp 147-
149

ABSTRACT: In order to test the possibility of extracting bitumen
(peat wax) from cut peat, experiments were made in 1955
at the peat experimental station "Dukora." These
experiments included the extraction of the peat and a
study of the different products prepared from it. The
peat was cut by the roll cutter FD-4 to a depth of 10 mm
to 11 mm, turned three times by turning paddles, and
compressed by the roller VUF-3. Because of the lack of
a gathering machine, the peat was removed by hand. The

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SOV/149-58-5-11/18

AUTHORS: Shubin, V.A. and Bazukhin, V.A.**TITLE:** The Effect of Physical Conditions During the Sodium-thermal Reduction of Titanium Chlorides on the Particle Size of Titanium (Zavisimost' krupnosti zeren titana ot fizicheskikh usloviy pri natriyetermicheskem vostanovlenii yego khloridov)**PERIODICAL:** Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Tsvetnaya Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, pp 98 - 106 + 4 plates (USSR)**ABSTRACT:** It was shown by the authors in their earlier work that in the 200 to 700 °C temperature interval, reduction of $TiCl_4$ by sodium involves formation of sub-chlorides of Ti, the reaction proceeding according to :
 $TiCl_4 \rightarrow TiCl_3 \rightarrow TiCl_2 \rightarrow TiCl \rightarrow Ti$. In the present work the effect of temperature, pressure of argon, excess of sodium and stirring of the reacting substances on the particle size of the produced titanium and on the specific surface area of Ti particles was studied. The results of the preliminary experiments showed that if the walls of the reaction vessel were maintained at a constant temperature, it was possible to maintain the

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SOV/149-58-5-11/18

The Effect of Physical Conditions During the Sodium-thermal Reduction of Titanium Chlorides on the Particle Size of Titanium

interior of the reaction chamber at a constant temperature by admitting $TiCl_4$ at a slow and uniform rate. In the first series of experiments 40 g Na was placed in a 200 ml capacity crucible and 40 g $TiCl_4$ (corresponding to approx. 50% sodium consumption) was fed in the reaction vessel (Figure 1) at the rate of 1.33 g/min for 30 min, the pressure of A being 40 mm Hg. The variation of the particle size of titanium obtained under these conditions at various temperatures is shown in Figure 2, graphs 1 and 2. Graphs 3 and 4 in the same diagram show the variation of the specific surface area of the metal powder measured by the quantity (mg) of methyl alcohol adsorbed by 1 g of Ti powder (graphs 1 and 3 - no stirring employed; graphs 2 and 4 - the reacting mass stirred). Both the size and the specific surface area of the particles increased with rising temperature. To explain the comparatively rapid increase in the particle size at 700 °C, a longitudinal section

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of the contents of the crucible (Figure 3), quenched at the moment when the supply of $TiCl_4$ was cut off, was examined. The top of the solidified mass, which had been obtained without stirring, was covered with small, reddish-violet, loosely adhering $TiCl_3$ crystals which could be easily removed by brushing and by application of a jet of compressed nitrogen. However, the surface cleaned in this manner was not smooth, showing protrusions of thread-like Ti agglomerates (detail 1, Figure 3) which extended throughout the reacting mass (detail 2). The Ti agglomerates, extracted from the reacting mass by careful leaching, are shown in a microphotograph reproduced in Figure 4. Under the reacting mass characterised by a dark grey colour indicating the presence of Ti and $TiCl_2$, a cavity (detail 3, Figure 3) was formed. The lower part of the crucible was filled with sodium (detail 5) connected with the reacting mass by a meniscus. In the centre of the crucible, the reacting mass and the sodium layer were joined by a stalactite-like mass of fused mixture of

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chlorides of sodium and titanium (detail 4). Comparison of the sections of the crucible contents quenched from various temperatures showed that the reacting mass, which constitutes a comparatively loose mixture at lower temperatures, at 600 and, particularly at 700 °C, becomes a compact mass, obviously as a result of the formation of a low melting-point mixture of NaCl and sub-chlorides of titanium. The inhibiting action of NaCl on the growth of Ti particles and their agglomerates was studied in the following manner. With the reaction chamber temperature maintained at 750 °C, one end of a closely tied bundle of several iron wires was immersed in the fused sodium which was drawn upwards by the capillary forces to come in contact with $TiCl_4$. The fused mixture of NaCl formed during the reaction flowed downwards coming in contact with Na. As the lower chlorides of Ti reacted with Na, the melting point of the chloride mixture increased until the moment was reached when it solidified. As a result, the

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The Effect of Physical Conditions During the Sodium-thermal Reduction of Titanium Chlorides on the Particle Size of Titanium

in the crucible and the equivalent quantity of $TiCl_4$ (720 g) was used. Figure 6 shows that both the size (graph 1) and the specific surface area (graph 2) of Ti particles increased with the increasing pressure of argon. Not only the particle size but also the size of Ti agglomerates increased with the increasing A pressure: at $P_A = 380$ mm Hg, some of the reduced Ti was present in the reacting mass in the form of pellets up to 20 mm diameter containing Ti - 80 to 85%, NaCl 10 to 13% and Na 4-7%. A microphotograph of such a pellet is shown in Figure 7. The effect of excess Na was studied under the following conditions: rate of admission of $TiCl_4$ - 9 g/min; duration - 80 min; pressure of argon - 380 mm Hg; stirring at 120 rev/min. As can be seen in Figure 8, both the size (graph 1) and the specific surface area of the sodium-reduced Ti particles increased when the relative amount of the reducing agent decreased. Under favourable conditions, large Ti pellets were formed which could not be easily broken and which sometimes were quite ductile. It is

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postulated that these pellets, clearly discernible in the section of the reacting mass shown in Figure 9, are formed as a result of the reducing reaction taking place preferentially on the surface of small Ti agglomerates coated with Na, which are welded together when the reacting mass is stirred. The general conclusions of the present research can be summarised as follows:

- i) Ti can be obtained by sodium reaction of $TiCl_4$ in the 300 to 800 °C temperature range. It is more convenient to use lower temperatures but if no stirring is employed, a solid crust of Ti salts formed on the surface of sodium stops the reaction. If stirring is employed, better utilisation of Na is attained if reduction of $TiCl_4$ takes place at temperatures at which the produced chlorides remain solid. However, even when the loose reacting mixture is stirred with the excess Na, and when $TiCl_4$ is admitted at a slow rate, sub-chlorides of Ti are formed, their concentration increasing with falling temperature. The

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quality of the finely divided Ti obtained under these conditions deteriorates rapidly owing to oxidation; ii) when the temperature of the reaction is maintained at 600 - 700 °C a stage is reached when, owing to the formation of a low-melting-point chloride mixture which later locally and/or temporarily solidifies, the reacting mass can no longer be stirred. In the absence of stirring the process of cementation of the reacting mass is accelerated, as a result of which the interaction between Na and $TiCl_4$ is hindered and the concentration of sub-chlorides of Ti is increased; iii) although NaCl melts at 800 °C, the reduction of $TiCl_4$ at this temperature is complicated by the following factors: a) volatilisation of Na; b) the reaction taking place partly in the gaseous phase; c) distillation of the sub-chlorides of Ti; d) deposition of Ti in the upper regions of the reactor; e) formation of finely dispersed Ti in the crucible. All these effects can be minimised by increasing the pressure of argon and by

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SOV/149-58-5-11/18

The Effect of Physical Conditions During the Sodium-thermal
Reduction of Titanium Chlorides on the Particle Size of Titanium
drained away and collects at the bottom of the crucible.
There are 9 figures and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota.
Kafedra metallurgii legkikh metallov
(Moscow Institute of Non-ferrous Metals and Gold.
Chair of Metallurgy of Light Metals)

SUBMITTED: February 4, 1958

Card 10/10

UDOVITSKIY, S.; SHEMETS, A.; LILOV, A. (Chernovtsy); KLINKOV, I. (Serpukhov Moskovskoy obl.); TERTYCHNYY, F. (Makeyevka Donetskoy obl.); BOROD'KO, I. (Vorkuta, Komi ASSR); BAZUKIN, P. (Novokuznetsk, Kemerovskoy obl.)

From the editor's mail. Sov. profsoiuzy 20 no.2:32-33 Ja'64.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Zaveduyushchiy yuridicheskim sektorom Ukrainskogo respublikanskogo soveta professional'nykh soyuzov, Kiyev (for Udvitskiy). 2. Konsul'tant yuridicheskogo sektora Ukrainskogo respublikanskogo soveta professional'nykh soyuzov, Kiyev (for Shemets). 3. Neshtatnyy korrespondent zhurnala "Sovetskiye profsoyuzy" (for Brorod'ko).

AUERMAN, L.Ya.; RAKHMANKULOVA, R.G.; BAZULINA, E.F.; TYURINA, G.V.;
KHOLOINA, L.S.

Determining the degree of staleness of wheat bread by the
compressibility and crumbling capacity of the soft part of the
bread. Trudy MTIPP 4:121-126 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Bread)

RAZULINA, T.N.

DERRANDIKER, M.O., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; RAZULINA, T.N., ordinator;
GEL'MAN, A.N., ordinator; SMIRIYEV, S.N., ordinator; RABINOVICH,
T.N., ordinator; KUNDEL', L.M., ordinator

Therapy of psoriasis in the balneological department of the Korolenko
Clinical hospital. Vest. ven. i derm. no.1:18-19 Ja-F '55. (MIRA 8:4)

1. Iz kozhnogo otdeleniya (zav.-K.A.Shmelev, konsul'tant - prof.
A.I.Kartamyshev) Moskovskoy klinicheskoy kozno-venerologicheskoy
bol'nitsy im. Korolenko (glav. vrach - zasluzhennyj vrach RSFSR
V.P.Nikolayev).

(PSORIASIS, therapy
balneother., results in Russia)

(BALNEOLOGY
balneother. of psoriasis, results in Russia)

AUTHORS:

Bazunov, I. M. and Fadeyev, I. G.

SOV/65-58-11-4/15

TITLE:

Mass Slic Catalyst Lifting
katalizatora sploshnym potokom) (Transport

PERIODICAL:

Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Masel, 1958, Nr 11,
pp 15 - 20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The catalyst, adsorbent or contact mass circulates in a closed system during continuous catalytic and contact processes. The circulation of the catalyst can be carried out most reliably by pneumatic transport. Conditions have to be selected at which the deterioration of the transported solid phase is minimal. The deterioration also depends on the concentration of the solid phase in the current and decreases with increasing concentration. The authors constructed an experimental plant (Fig.1), and discuss results obtained during these experiments (Table 1). Table 2: velocities of the gas current and of the particles at which this process can be carried out. Experiments proved that the described method can be applied for the circulation of catalysts with various dimensions of granules. High-load capacities can be achieved at small diameters of the pipes.

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SOV/65-58-11-4/15

Mass Flow Catalyst Lifting

When using this process in industrial plants of 40 - 70 m height, the required pressure lies between 5 - 7 atms. This indicates that compressors can be used. Further experiments will show the possibility of formulating equations for the calculation of systems in which the specific load can be increased. There are 3 Figures, 3 Tables and 5 References: 4 Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Giproneftemash

Card 2/2

BAZUNOV, A.

The best in the republic. Posh. delo 5 no.6:16 Je '59.
(MIRA 12:8)
(Katta-Kurgan--Fire prevention)

BAZUNOV, Boris Anatol'yevich; GANTMAN, Vladimir Bentsianovich, inzh.;
LYUBIMOV, I.M., red.; MAKAROVA, E.I., ml. red.

[Clear sailing] Tri futa pod kilen. Moskva, Mysl', 1965.
215 p. (MIRA 18:10)

b7c b7e

94-3-9/26

AUTHORS: Bazunov, G.I., Palley, S.S. and Sapozhnikov, P.F.

TITLE: Automation of Plating-shop Production (Avtomatizatsiya gal'vanicheskogo proizvodstva)

PERIODICAL: Promyshlennaya Energetika, 1958, Vol.13, No.3,
pp. 17 - 18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a suggestion that received fifth premium in an All-Union competition for the economy of electric power. Plating shops generally use a single source of direct current and the supply to individual baths is regulated by rheostat. This is very wasteful of electric power. The authors developed a new method of supply with individual sources for each bath and automatic control of the quality of plating. The new arrangement was applied to 22 baths of the works' plating shop and economised in electricity and improved the quality of the product. Each bath has a control board with selenium rectifiers, type BSU-3M. The output voltage is regulated by an input auto-transformer. When the output of these rectifiers was insufficient, small d.c. generators were used with field control. To control the process of plating and make it automatic, use was made of instrument, type 2K11, developed by Engineer Palley. The instrument has a probe in the plating bath, and

Card1/2

KHODANOVICH, I.Ye.; ROZIN, M.Ya.; ODISHARIYA, G.E.; RAZUNOV, Ye.G.

Statistical control of the capacity of operating gas pipelines
and an efficiency evaluation. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.13:110-119 '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

(Gas, Natural—Pipelines)

CHIBRIKOVA, Ye. V.; KUZNETSOVA, V.I.; BAZUNOVA, L.P.; DUDKOVA, V.K.

Rapid method for the detection of *Vibrio comma* in water and in washings of objects in external environment by using fluorescence microscopy.
Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 29 no.12:52-56 O '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii Yugo-Vostoka SSSR. ("Mikrob").
(VIBRIO COMMA,

detection in water, luminescence microscopic method (Rus))
(WATER, microbiology,
Vibrio comma, luminescence microscopic detection (Rus))

BARKOV, I.P.; BAZUMOVA, L.P.; SHIRYAYEVA, A.

Plague among Mongolian and southern gerbils in the Central
Asian focus. Issv. Irk.gos.nauoch.-issl.protivochum.inst. 20:
117-119 '59. (MIRA 13:7)

(GOBI--GERBILS--DISEASES AND PESTS)
(PLAGUE)

CHIBRIKOVA, Ye.V.; SHCHUKINA, I.I.; BAZUNOVA, L.P.

Accelerated identification of *Vibrio comma*. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i
immun. 31 no.1:16-22 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epi-
demiologii i mikrobiologii Yugo-Vostoka SSSR "Mikrob."
(VIBRIO)

BAZURIN, R.; PAYNBOYM, I.B., red.; ATROSHCHENKO, L.Ye., tekhn.
red.

[New explorations in outer space] Novye issledovaniia v
kosmose; sbornik. Moskva, Izd-vo "Zdanie," 1963. 30 p.
(Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. IX Seriia: Fizika i
khimiia, no.19) (MIRA 17:1)
(Outer space—Exploration) (Space flight)

BAZURIN, R.

Into the invisible world of the universe. Av. i kosm. no.1:25-
29 Ja '66. (MIRA 19:1)

BAZURIN, R.O.; FAYNBOYM, I.B., red.

[The moon] Luna; sbornik statei. Moskva, Znanie, 1964.
23 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. IX Seria: Fi-
zika, matematika, astronomiya, no.22) (MIRA 17:11)

BAZURIN, Ruslan Grigor'yevich; FAYNBOYM, I.B., red.

[Cosmic studies and the development of science] Kosmicheskie issledovaniia i razvitiye nauki. Moskva, Znanie, 1965. 45 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. IX Seriya: Fizika, matematika, astronomiya, no.9)
(MIRA 18:6)

L 45124-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AR6020055

SOURCE CODE: UR/0313/66/000/002/0001/0001

AUTHOR: Bazurin, R. G.46
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Space research and some problems of the development of modern natural science

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Issl kosm prostr. Abs. 2. 62. 1

REF SOURCE: 8-ya Nauchn. konferentsiya aspirantov i ml. nauchn. sotr. In-ta istorii yestestvozn. i tekhn AN SSSR, M., 1965, 119-125

TOPIC TAGS: astronomy, natural science, space research, space equipment

ABSTRACT: An attempt is made to study the influence of space research on the development of contemporary natural sciences, using astronomy as the example. The analysis reveals basic tendencies in the development of contemporary natural sciences in relation to space research. On the one hand, space equipment is utilized

Card 1/2

UDC: 629.19(047)+629.19(023)

L 45124-66

ACC NR: AR6020055

to carry out traditional research, and on the other, new methods and new trends in
research are emerging. [Translation of abstract] [GC]

SUB CODE: 03, 06, 22/

Card 2/2 mjs

GRIGOR'YEV, P.Ya.; BAZURINA, Ye.F., redaktor; VIGANT, Ya.Ya., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor

[Preparation of cold dishes and hors-d'oeuvres] Prigotovlenie
kholodnykh bliud i zakusok. Moskva, Gos.torgovoe izd-vo, 1953.
82 p. (MLRA 10:1)
(Cookery)

ACCESSION NR: AT4012716

5/2981/63/000/002/0078/0086

AUTHOR: Kishnev, P. V.; Matveyev, B. I.; Martyanova, N. A.; Nomofilov, S. I.;
Bazurina, Ye. Ya.; Shelamov, V. A.

TITLE: Properties and structure of wire made of SAP

SOURCE: Alyuminiyevye splavy*. Sbornik statey, no. 2. Spechennyye splavy*.
Moscow, 1963, 78-86

TOPIC TAGS: powder metallurgy, sintered powder, aluminum powder, sintered
aluminum powder, SAP, SAP wire

ABSTRACT: Fastenings designed for use with heat-resistant materials such as SAP
should have the same thermal properties. The authors therefore developed a
technique for manufacturing SAP wire which can be used for rivets, for example,
and studied its structure and mechanical properties. Grade PP-4 aluminum powder
(chemical content: 4-5% Al_2O_3 , 0.06% Fe, 0.26% fats, 0.016% moisture, the rest -
aluminum) was used for manufacturing a test series of calibrated wire, gauge 3, 4
and 5 mm. This material has been found suitable for rivets. After drawing, the
gauged wire of 3, 4 and 5 mm had a tensile strength of 25-30 kg, mm^2 at 20C and a

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4012716

relative elongation of 5.5 - 9%. At 500C the values were 4.7 - 7 kg/mm² and 6.5-10%, respectively. Wire of lower diameter has a higher strength and lower relative elongation at room temperature. Pressed wire blanks with a diameter of 6 mm and gauged wire of 3, 4 and 5 mm made of grade APS-1 aluminum powder, containing 7% Al₂O₃ cannot be used as rivets due to cracks on the rivet heads. Annealing of the wire lowers the tensile strength and increases the plasticity. A set of rivets manufactured of SAP wire (made of grade PP-4 powder) was of high quality, conforming to the requirements for mechanical properties and surface quality of good rivets. "Ye. A. Kuznetsova, V. V. Marty*nov, M. V. Kiryushina and L. S. Perevyazkin also took part in the work." Orig. art. has: 14 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 13Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: A4012724

8/2981/63/000/002/0135/0140

AUTHOR: Nikiforov, G. D.; Zhiznyakov, S. N.; Matveyev, B. I.; Bazurina, Ye. Ya.

TITLE: SAP fusion welding

SOURCE: Alyuminiiyeye splavy*. Sbornik statey, no. 2. Spechennyye splavy*. Moscow, 1963, 135-140

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum, sintered aluminum, aluminum powder, sintered aluminum powder, SAP, aluminum welding, SAP welding, fusion welding, arc welding

ABSTRACT: The low susceptibility of SAP to welding interferes with its wider use as a light, heat-resistant material. A variety of welding tests (submerged arc welding with an AMg6 aluminum alloy filler rod, argon submerged arc welding with a tungsten electrode) were conducted. It was concluded that SAP produced by the common process is unfit for fusion welding but that modified SAP, developed by the authors, compares well with other aluminum alloys in both argon- and submerged arc fusion welding. The ultimate strength of the welds obtained amounts to 24-28 kg/mm² at room temperature and to 5-6 kg/mm² at 500°C. A better manufacturing technology and welding procedure may bring the former figure up to 30-35 kg/mm². Prolonged treatment of the welds at 400-500°C has no effect on their ultimate strength at room temperature. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 2 tables.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4012724

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 13Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF Sov: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4012725

S/2981/63/000/002/0141/0147

AUTHOR: Ivanov, V. K.; Kishnev, P. V.; Bazurina, Ye. Ya.

TITLE: Resistance butt welding of SAP wire

SOURCE: Alyuminiyevye splavy*. Sbornik statey, no. 2. Spechennyye splavy*.
Moscow, 1963, 141-147

TOPIC TAGS: powder metallurgy, aluminum, aluminum welding, aluminum powder,
sintered powder, SAP, sintered aluminum powder, welding, resistance welding, butt
welding

ABSTRACT: As noted by both A. S. Gel'man and W. F. Haessly a most important
condition for obtaining high-quality weld joints is simultaneous switching off
of current and switching on of pressure. This is true for aluminum and its alloys
and can be expected to be even more important in welding of SAP. Studies with
SAP on the ASIF-5 and MSR-25 machines showed that good welds are possible only
if the Al and Al₂O₃ melt at the same time. The present study was carried out
on SAP wire (4, 5 and 6 mm in diameter) prepared from PP-4 and APS-1 aluminum
powder (containing 4 and 6-10% Al₂O₃, respectively). Comparison of the micro-
structure and mechanical properties of the weld joints showed that flash welding
results in satisfactory joints with SAP wire. Under optimal welding conditions,
Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4012725

the structure of the weld joint is uniform, and its strength is approximately equal to the strength of the base metal. Weld joints of SAP wire may be stretched during drawing. The type MSKN machine (100 kva) designed by VNII ESO may be used for welding SAP wire with a diameter of 4-10 mm. The commercial machine should have a device for reliable push-up and rapid removal of welded wire of any length, another device for centering of the butt, and a mechanism for adjusting the secondary voltage in the range 2.5-8 volts. Orig. art. has: 5 tables and 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 13Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

VERESHCHAGIN, I.[translator]; BAZUTKIN, V.[translator]; SOKOLOVA,M.
[translator]; RAZEYIG, D.V., red.; ZHAKOV, Ye., red.;
DOTSENKO, V., tekhn. red.

[Plasma and electrostatic rocket engines] Plazmennye i elektro-
statische raketye dvigateli. Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoi
lit-ry, 1962. 168 p. Translated from the (MIRA 16:6)
English.

(Rockets (Aeronautics))

BAZUTKIN, V.V.; MIKHAYLOV, Yu.I.

Basic principles of automatic control of conveyors. Sbor. nauch.
trud. MGRI no.19:123-135 '62.
(MIRA 16:5)

(Conveying machinery)

(Automatic control)

BAZUTKIN, V.V.

Use of a characteristic technique in the calculation of
transients in a long three-phase line. Trudy MEI no.64:
9-23 '65.

Calculation of transients in the nodal points of electric
power transmission lines. Ibid.:25-40

Propagation of electromagnetic waves in a three-phase line
with corona discharge. Ibid.:41-72

(MIRA 19:1)

ACC NR: AR6034636

SOURCE CODE: UR/0372/66/000/007/G055/G055

AUTHOR: Bazutkin, V. V.; Karlov, A. M.

TITLE: The possibility of using electronic computers to investigate telemechanical systems

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Kibernetika, Abs. 7G372

REF SOURCE: Vestn. Kiyevsk. politekhn. in-ta. Ser. avtomatiki i elektronika borostr., 1965, 8-17

TOPIC TAGS: digital computer, telecommunication, parameter, computer memory, memory core, electronic computer

ABSTRACT: A structural diagram of a model to study and compare telemechanical systems on a digital computer is described. An analysis is made of a model of teleinformation communications seen as a system of mass service with expectancy and methods of composition of an algorithm. The memory core of the discrete-action digital computer is fed basic indices of the system, which are indices of non-interference, stability, efficiency, and economy. They can be computed at any moment according to a prepared program and fed into the model. Output

Card 1/2

UDC: 62-506:65.011.56

ACC NR: AR6034636

parameters are then inserted for calculation in the system. The model must then compare the parameters received with those available in the memory core. Assignment of the selection of the type of system must be included in the function of the model. Construction of a model for comparison of systems may be to a particular case of recognition of a picture by its characteristics. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.
[Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09/

Card 2/2

L 8176-66 EWT(d)/T/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG
ACC NR. AP5025689 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/018/0037/0038

AUTHORS: Katkov, F. A.¹⁴; Karlov, A. M.¹⁴; Basutkin, V. V.¹⁴

ORG: none

TITLE: Device generating code sequences on one set. Class 21, No. 174667

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniij i tovarnykh znakov, no. 18, 1965, 37-38

TOPIC TAGS: coding, computer circuit, logic circuit, counter circuit

X6
B6

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device generating code sequence on one set based on a distributor with multidigit counters. To simplify the circuit for generation of codes with m qualitative signs in each of the messages selected from a total number of n qualitative signs, the distributor contains m counters with $(n-m+1)$ digits in each. The record inputs in the unit of each digit of a preceding counter are connected to the outputs of the numerically analogous units of the succeeding counter of the distributor (see Fig. 1). To select m qualitative sign from n , the device contains n logic "OR" circuits. The output of the first unit of the m -th counter of the distributor is connected to the input of the first "OR" circuit. The outputs of the second unit of the m -th counter and of the first unit of the $(m-1)$ counter are connected to the input of the second "OR" circuit. The input of the n -th "OR" circuit is connected to the output of the $(n-m+1)$ unit of the first counter.

Cord 1/2 UDC: 621.395.44 681.142

L 8176-56

ACC NR: AP5025689

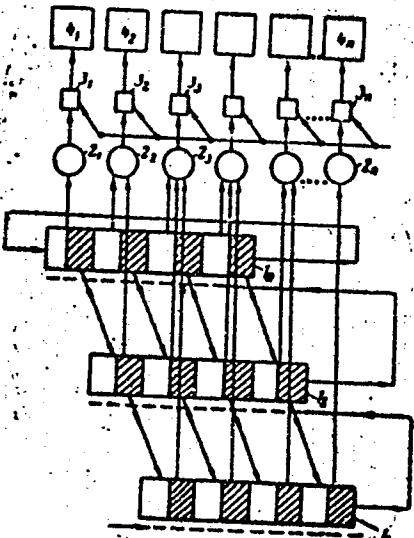


Fig. 1. 1- distributors; 2- "OR" circuits; 3- coincidence circuits; 4- frequency generators

Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: DP, EC/ SUBM DATE: 24Aug64

Card 2/2

Bazyakin, N.B.

~~SECRET AND CONTROLLED BY~~

Balance of oxygen in an activated sludge tank. N. A. Baumknecht, *Anal. and Communal Economy*, (Munich), 1930, 17, 179-197 (English summary). U. S. Pat. Health Eng. Abstracts 18, 8, 104 (Dec. 10, 1938). A measured amt. of air was pumped into the tank and the amt. of O₂ used in purification was noted by analysis of the air leaving the tank. Tests were made of the amt. of O₂ necessary for the formation of nitrites and nitrates and for the oxidation of org. matter in the activated sludge and sewage and the changes occurring in the bio-beam. O₂ demand (D) is the O₂ O.D. of the sewage, as determined by the nitrate method with incubation for 20 days, indicates the amt. of material biologically oxidized and that the purification process in an activated tank may be expressed as the quant. reduction of the B. O. D. at the expense of the O₂ absorbed. At the beginning of the process, some of the constituents of the sewage are absorbed by the activated sludge. Later the adsorbed substances are oxidized and the sludge is regenerated. The efficiency of an activated sludge tank can only be maintained when all the substances brought in by the sewage are oxidized and the activated sludge is restored to its original state. The rate of oxidation of org. matter decreases as the purification process progresses. The intensity of the aeration of the sewage must vary as the sewage passes through the tank. The rate of the bio-beam

process of oxidation of the organic matter in the activated tank with an adequate supply of air does the time required for the purification according to the content of the sewage air the B. O. D. of the purified liquid. This time cannot be reduced by increasing the intensity of aeration.

S R Father

1.2.1.1.1. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000204120007-5"

BAZ & KING, N.Y.

L.R.

Biological oxidation of phenol. N. A. Barukha.
Vodzhanovskii i Sessi. Tsvet. 15, No. 6, 28-30 (1967).
PhOH is oxidized very fast in the environment, 120 mg/l./hr.,
with 2.8 g. of activated mud and active aeration. It may,
therefore, upset the normal process by its activity and toxic-
ity. The nitrification is cut to 25% in the earlier stages of
PhOH oxidation. The consumption of O is low, 1.1 mg/
of PhOH. With large quantities of industrial wastes,
which can be purified biologically only after considerable
diln., it might be possible to effect this by mixing the in-
coming wastes with the entire vol. in the tank. The speed
of oxidation, dta, the tank vol. or the aeration intensity.
B. Gutoff

APPENDIX METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BAZYAKINA, N. A.

Bazyakina, N. A. "Air tanks and biological filters for different kinds of water purification," San. tekhnika, Issue 2, 1948, p. 92-141 - Bibliog: 10 items.

SO: u-2888, Letopis Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1949

BAZYAKINA, Nadezhda Alekseyevna; MONGAIT, I.L., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy
red.; SMIRNOVA, A.P., red. izd-va; MEL'NICHENKO, F.P., tekhn. red.

[Purification of concentrated industrial waste waters] Ochistka
kontsentrirovannykh promyshlennyykh stochnykh vod. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1958.
77 p.
(Water—Purification)

GOTS, V.L.; IL'INSKAYA, V.G.; BAZYAYEV, N.Ye.; CHISLOVSKAYA, I.A.

Spraying paint materials in a high-voltage electric field with a
slit sprayer. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.5:74-78 '61.

(MIRA 15:3)

(Spray painting)

GOTS, V.L.; MAL'KO, O.B.; ZAYAYEV, N.Ye.

Use of slot sprayers for industrial painting in the electric
field. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no. 4:62-66 '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

BOZIYAN, Kh.A., vrach; BAZIAN, R.A.

Treatment of certai skin diseases with chloethyl block and
phytoncides. Vest.derm.i ven. 35 no.4:60-62 Ap '61.

(MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz Agdamskogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo dispansera (glavnnyy
vrach Yu.M. Musayev) i Merkin-Qratagskoy bol'nitsy (glavnnyy
vrach R.A. Basyan) Mardakertskogo rayona Nagorno-Karabakhskoy
avtonomnoy oblasti Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR.

(SKIN--DISEASES) (ETHYL CHLORIDE) (LOCAL ANESTHESIA)
(ANTIBIOTICS)

Bazyfina, Ye. K.

Bazyfina, Ye. K. "Plastic-material inserts," Trudy III Kazansk. pos. stomatol. in-ta,
Issue 2, 1949, p. 311-314, - Bibliogs: 7 items

SO: U-5240, 17 Dec. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 25, 1949).

AID P - 4106

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 27 - 17/24

Authors : Kazak, N. A., V. Z. Bazyev, and G. A. Gusin, Engs.

Title : The need to expand the field of application of synchronous motors. (Discussion of the article by M. V. Greysukh, A. M. Rozental', and N. N. Stefanovich, this journal, No. 9, 1954).

Periodical : Elektrichestvo, 11, 80-82, N 1955

Abstract : The authors agree with the basic assumptions of the article by Greysukh and others, but have some objections as to the recommendations presented, and give their own recommendations. Three diagrams, 3 Soviet references (1954).

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

BAZYK, M.P.

Erythrocytometric indices in acute leukemia in children.
Pediatriia 41 no.10:30-32 0 '62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Is Rostovskogo-na-Donu nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta akusherstva i pediatrii (dir. - kand. med. nauk F.S. Baranovskaya, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. T.V. Loverdo).

KARMAZOV, Mikhail Grigor'yevich; YEFIMOV, Nikolay Semenovich; METEL'SKIY, G.B., dotsent; retsenzent; FAT'KIN, D.F., dotsent, retsenzent; TRAUBENBERG, I.A., prepodavatel', retsenzent; BAZIK, V.K., prepodavatel', retsenzent; FRAYFEL'D, G.Ya., prepodavatel', retsenzent; STOYANOV, M.N., otv.red.; KAZ'MINA, R.A., red.; KARABILLOVA, S.F., tekhn.red.

[Organizing and planning a local telephonic system] Organizatsiya i planirovanie mestnoi telefonnoi sviazi. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1959. 212 p. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Kafedra Organizatsii i ekspluatatsii elektrosvyazi Moskovskogo elektrotekhnicheskogo instituta svyazi (for Fat'kin, Traubenberg).
2. Kafedra ekonomiki svyazi Odesskogo elektrotekhnicheskogo instituta svyazi (for Basyk, Frayfel'd).
(Telephone)

BAZYK, M.P.

Study of the average amount of hemoglobin in a single erythrocyte
in children with acute leukemias. Pediatriia no.7:22-24 '61.
(MIRÄ 14:9)

1. Iz kliniki Rostovskogo-na-Donu nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta akusherstva i pediatrii (dir. - kand.med.nauk F.S.
Baranovskaya, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - doktor med.nauk T.V.
Loverdo).

(HEMOGLOBIN) (LEUKEMIA)

KARMAZOV, Mikhail Grigor'yevich. Prinimali uchastiye: BABURIN, N.N.;
GORSHKOVA, O.I.; MALYSHEVA, N.V., retsenzent; BAZIK, I.K.,
prepodavatel'; ZAYONCHKOVSKIY, Ye.A., otv.red.; BOGACHEVA, G.V.,
red.; SHEFER, G.I., tekhn.red.

[Organizing and planning long-distance telephone communication]
Organizatsiya i planirovanie mezhdugorodnoi telefonnoi sviazi.
Moskva, Gos.isd-vo lit-ry po voprosam svyazi i radio, 1960. 239 p.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika TSentral'noy mezhdugorodnoy telefonnoy
stantsii (for Malyshova). 2. Odesskiy institut svyazi (for
Bazik).

(Telephone)

MANYAKHINA, R.N.; BAZYK, V.K., kand.ekon.nauk

Eliminate the shortcomings in the business accounting system.
Vest.sviazi 20 no.6:16 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Starshiy inzh.-ekonomist Odesskoy telegrafno-telefonnoy
kontory (for Manyakhina).
(Telecommunication--Accounting)

BAZYKA, A.P.

Secondary manifestations in application of Arievich's exfoliation
method in treatment of mycosis of the scalp. Vest. vener. no.2:48-50
Mar-Apr 1951. (CLML 20:9)

1. Departmental physician. 2. Of Republic Skin-Venereological
Dispensary Moldavian SSR (Head Physician A.A. Anton'yev).

BAZYKA, A.P.

Epidemiology of dermatomycoses in Moldavia. Vest.ven.i derm, no.2:
58 Mr-Apr '54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Iz Moldavskogo respublikanskogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo dispensera.
(Moldavia--Skin--Diseases) (Skin--Diseases--Moldavia)

Bazyka, A. P.

Bazyka, A. P. -- "Dermatomyces and the Struggle Against Them in the Moldavian SSR." State Order of Lenin Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians imeni S. M. Kirov; from the Clinic of Dermatological and Venereal Diseases of the Kishinev State Medical Inst and the Moldavian Republic Dermatologico-Venereological Dispensary, Kishinev, 1955 (Dissertation for Degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 23, Moscow, Jun 55, pp 87-104

BAZYKA, A.P.

~~Clinical aspects and epidemiology of trichophytosis in the Moldavian S.S.R. Vest.ven. i derm. 30 no.5:18-21 S-0 '56. (MLRA 9:12)~~

1. Iz kafedry kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. M.V. Borzov) Kishinevskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. N.T. Starostenko) i Moldavskogo respublikanskogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo dispansera (glavnnyy vrach N.P. Oleynikov) (RINHOCRM, epidemiol. in Moldavian SSR)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 13 Vol 13/8 Dermatology Aug 59

2076. THE PART PLAYED BY ANTIBIOTICS IN DEEP BLASTOMYCOSIS
(Russian text) - Bazyka A. P., Arutyunova S. S. and Kenig
E. E. Ashkhabad - TRUDY TURKM. KOZHIHO-VENER. INST. (Ashkhabad)
1957, 5 (53-64) Illus. 3

A 6-year-old child had simultaneously trichophytosis of the scalp and the head and blastomycosis of the skin and the internal organs (Gilchrist's disease). The affection of the internal organs was at first diagnosed as a septic condition. Antibiotics administered in this connection - chlortetracycline, penicillin and streptomycin - caused an acute exacerbation of the blastomycosis, ending in death. Ten guinea-pigs were infected with the Cryptococcus culture isolated from the patient and 3 of them received also in addition penicillin and streptomycin. Skin and pulmonary symptoms, similar to the changes in the organs and tissues of the dead child, were found in all the guinea-pigs who received antibiotics. No changes were found in the organs of the guinea-pigs which did not receive antibiotics. References 8.

Mashkilleison Jr. - Moscow (S)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 13 Vol 13/8 Dermatology Aug 59

2006. DATA PERTAINING TO THE CLINICAL PICTURE OF PEMPHIGUS ERY-
THEMATOSUS (SENEAR-USHER SYNDROME) (Russian text) - Bazyka
A. P. Ashkhabad - TRUDY TURKM. KOZHNO-VENER. INST. (Ashkhabad)
1957. 5 (210-217)

A very good therapeutic effect was achieved with cortisone in a 47-year-old male who had suffered for about 3 years from the Seneare-Usher syndrome and was in a grave condition; the initial dosage consisted of 400-450 mg. and the maintenance dose of 25-50 mg. daily; this therapy was applied together with the administration of ACTH and chlortetracycline. The Seneare-Usher syndrome is considered to be a special form of pemphigus which develops in patients with dystrophic cutaneous processes. References 4.

Mashkilleison Jr - Moscow (S)

BAZYKA, A.P.; BERER, A.B.

Epidemiology of trichosporosis nodosa. Vest.derm. i ven. 31 no.1:50
Ja-F '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Iz kliniki kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney Kishinevskogo
meditsinskogo instituta i Moldavskogo respublikanskogo kozhno-
venerologicheskogo dispansera
(HAIR--DISEASERS)

BAZYKA, A.P., kand.med.nauk; RUSYAYEVA, T.P., vrach

Differential diagnosis of syphilis and tuberculosis of the diaphyses of the long tubular bones. Zdrav.Turk. 2 no.1:
36-38 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz Turkmeneskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. - dots. N.F.Rodyakin).
(BONES--TUBERCULOSIS) (BONES--SYPHILIS)

BAZYKA, A.P.; ARUTYUNOVA, S.S.

Early diagnosis and prophylaxis of candidomycosis following
the use of antibiotics. Zdrav.Turk. 3 no.2:6-10 Mr-Ap '59.
(MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz Turkmen'skogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo koshno-
venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. - dots.N.F.Rodyakin).
(MONILIASIS) (ANTIBIOTICS)

ARUTYUNOVA, S.S., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BAZYKA, A.P., starshiy
nauchnyy sotrudnik

Disseminated chronic deep trichophytosis. Vest.derm. i ven.
33 no.3:27-30 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz Turkmeneskogo koshno-venerologicheskogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo instituta (dir. - doktor meditsinskikh nauk N.Y.Rodyakin).
(RINGWORM, case reports
disseminated chronic deep infect. due to
Trichophyton violaceum (Rus))

ZADOROZHNYY, B.A., dots., otyv. red.; VEYNEROV, I.B., prof., ~~mm.~~ otyv.
red.; BRAILOVSKIY, A.Ya., kand. med. nauk, red.; BAZYKA, A.P., red.,
st. nauchnyy sotr.; BOGDANOVICH, S.N., dots., red.; GRZHEBIN, Z.N.,
prof., red.; POPOV, I.S., prof., red.; POTOTSKIY, I.I., prof., red.;
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